

EIGHT NEGROES HURT IN "L" TRAIN CRASH

Poor Visibility Is Given as Cause

Eight Negroes were injured in the third "L" crash within a year, when a southbound Englewood express train crashed into a wooden collection car at Fifty-first street station Saturday night. Sixteen others were injured, among them Clarence Metcalf, motorman on the express, and the watchman on the pay car, whose injuries are said to be serious.

Colored Injured.
Andrew Sims, 6212 Rhodes, 19, messenger boy; sprained ankle.

Warren Turner, 5925 Wabash avenue, 38, cook; abrasions of both legs.

Bessie Robinson, 5341 Calumet avenue, 30, single, maid; internal injuries.

Darnice Johnson, 5917 Lafayette, 32, single, maid; both legs injured; lacerations of face.

William Molton, 5701 Calumet, 27, porter; bruises, lacerations left knee.

Clarence Caldwell, 5831 Calumet ave., 41, cook; both legs injured.

Lawrence Jackson, 410 E. 50th Pl., 28, laborer; bruises of chest and back.

Catherine Weary, 5343 Calumet, 20, internal injuries.

Motorman Jumps From Cab.
Metcalf received a fractured left shoulder and his left foot was lacerated in a leap from the motorman's cab when he saw the impending crash.

Rain—which hindered visibility and made the rails slippery—was blamed by him for the collision. The all-steel Englewood express train plowed into the wooden collection car, which was standing still at the 51st street "L" station. Five were injured in the pay car.

Metcalf, in explaining the accident, said:

"My train was going south, and was not scheduled to stop between Indiana avenue and Fifty-eighth st."

Didn't See Pay Car.
"I did not see the pay car halted at the station platform until my train was only about forty feet from it. The two red lights were burning on the pay car, but they were in the distance, and I did not see them until I saw the car, I jammed on the brakes. As soon as I did so, I felt the wheels lock and slid on the rain-covered rails. I knew the train could not stop in time to avoid a crash."

"Almost at the same time I jammed on the brakes, I opened the door of my compartment, and jumped as soon as the train came even with the station—just a second or two before the collision."

The injured were rushed to Woodlawn and Chicago hospitals, where they received treatment for their injuries. None were seriously injured, police reported.

Harlem Romeo in Hot Water

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involved were named.

Officers Discharged.
When the case came up in Municipal Court this week Judge Caplan discharged the officers, saying he was "sorry" he had issued the warrants for their arrests.

Stewart, who was on his way to New York to face his alleged former wife, had failed to get a divorce before marrying Miss Lazarus on April 10, evidence presented to Judge Caplan revealed.

"When the warrants were issued," Judge Caplan apologized, "the court did not know that those named were police officers."

Well-Known in Harlem.
Stewart is well-known about Harlem as a playboy, and has often been seen at night clubs in the company of white women. He drove a flashy car, and there was much speculation over where he got his money. He has since said that his grandfather died in Arizona a few years ago and left him about \$35,000, of which \$20,000 was invested in a skating rink.

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TODAY'S TALK

(Continued from Page 1)

who operate them but to make money.

Can Jews expect Negroes to love them knowing that they combine and confederate to put into operation restricted covenants foreclosing against them the opportunity of even purchasing property in more wholesome communities? The Jews themselves have long since been anti-Negro, thus forcing the Negro to begin thinking in terms of anti-Jew.

During the recent primary a lady operating a Gents' Haberdashery Store on 47th street took it upon herself to inject anti-Negro feeling into the legislative fight in the 5th district. She told a crowd of her own racial group at a meeting held on Drexel boulevard that Col. Wm. J. Warfield was disseminating anti-Jewish propaganda. This statement was as cruel and malicious as it was contemptible and false.

It was done with the sinister purpose of affecting his defeat of the nomination to the legislature. There were no colored people present at this meeting, but there happened to be an American white man there who did not agree with such underhand methods.

People making their living in a community and who deliberately go out to poison the well of fellowship between races for political advantage or commercial advancement cannot be heard to complain when their own feet become entangled in their own barbed wire.

It is not quite clear how self-respecting Negroes can ally themselves with a racial group who are only interested in exploiting. No one wants to put legitimate business concerns out of the black belt, yet no one wishes to compel any of those who desire to go to remain. There is, however, a very definite determination to refuse continued support to those seeking to survive by pursuing a course destructive to community progress. Those who take the grain should be willing to cultivate the soil.

Numerous examples can be cited that Jewish business men have long since been out of harmony with community improvement, in what is known as the blackbelt. The real estate operators have not hesitated, for the sake of making money, to rent to a respectable family a flat on the second floor while on the floor above, or in the same building, have rented to others a questionable business.

It is not to be just a matter of money with them without any consideration for improving the moral atmosphere of the community.

Now, if the right to live, the right to preserve the character of at least some portions of the community, the right to raise boys and girls to decent and respectable manhood and womanhood—in short—if the right to survive in the economic struggle for existence is to be regarded as antisemitic, then those who take that attitude must make the best of it, for the fight will be continued.

EDITOR'S NOTE: There appears each week in this column brief discussions of community problems and existing forces in the sub and flow of Metropolitan life. The CHICAGO BEE is not responsible for opinions offered in this column.

Scottish Rite Masons to Meet in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—The 57th annual session of the United Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons (Prince Hall Affiliation) will meet in their Cathedral in this city May 9 and 10. Thirty-third degree Masons from most of the northern states will be in attendance. Problems concerning the Scottish Rite bodies will be discussed and legislation for the various bodies will be considered. This meeting is the 10th anniversary of the dedication of their cathedral.

On the evening of May 9, a smoker will be given and the members of the class elevated to the thirty-third degree at the time of the dedication of the cathedral will be guests of honor. This class is known as the "David Leary Class," being named after the first Negro Scottish Rite Mason in America. This being the triennial session, the election of officers for a three-year period will be held this session.

Resent Colored Soldiers
The Houston riot resulted in 1917 when the 24th Infantry were transferred from California to Houston during the World War. The Texas and particularly the Houston police force resented the presence of Negro soldiers. Insults and persecution were heaped upon the men whenever they came to town from camp and the police force disregarded the military police and arrested and beat up soldiers on the slightest provocation.

Finally, the anger of the army men reached the boiling point and some of them went into Houston under arms and a miniature pitched battle ensued.

In 1917, immediately following the Houston riot, the N. A. A. C. sent an investigator to the scene who reported to the Board of Directors and whose findings were published in the Crisis for November, 1917. The N. A. A. C. P. also employed a local white attorney to defend the men. On December 11, 1917, thirteen members of the 24th Infantry were summarily executed. Later sixteen others were condemned to die. Thereupon, the association gathered 12,000 signatures to a petition which was presented to President Wilson on February 19, 1918, protesting against further executions without review by the President.

Following the presentation of this petition, on September 2, President Wilson, after review, commuted ten death sentences, and affirmed six, the six men being subsequently executed.

In 1921, the association gathered 50,000 signatures to a petition which was presented to President Harding, asking for a pardon for the colored soldiers still in prison. As a consequence, several life sentences were reduced to terms of fifteen years, making five of the men eligible for release.

Now, twenty-one years after the riot, the last soldier has been released.

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HIT AND RUN AUTO VICTIM BADLY HURT

Driver of Black Ford Sought

Run down at 50th street and Indiana avenue Saturday night by a hit and run driver, Mrs. Hattie Gillespie, 4246 Vincennes avenue, is in a serious condition this week at county hospital. Search for the driver of a black Ford sedan, whom witnesses claimed struck the woman and sped on without stopping, has so far proved futile.

Mrs. Gillespie was attempting to cross Indiana avenue around 11:50 o'clock when the car, northbound in Indiana avenue, and travelling at a terrific rate of speed, police were told, struck her. Taken to Provident hospital where she was given first aid treatment and later removed to county hospital, she has sustained a possible skull fracture and compound fractures of the left lower leg.

Essay Contest During Air Mail Week Underway

Judges have been selected for the Essay and Poster contests conducted as part of the National Air Mail Week program conducted from May 15 to 21. Postmaster Ernest J. Krueger announced this week. The subject of the essays is "Wings Across America." Material should deal with ideas, purposes and advantages of air transportation as it affects modern communication.

Essays must not exceed 250 words, and will be judged on originality of ideas, continuity and construction, spelling, punctuation and neatness. Each essay must be certified by the school principal as to the eligibility of the contestant, with the identification and location of the school and must show contestant's home address. The contest is confined to students in high school, or schools having high school curricula.

Entries must be postmarked no later than midnight, May 1, addressed to State Chairman, National Air Mail Week Essay Contest, in care of your local postmaster.

State and national prizes will be awarded the winners, in addition to which the five highest Chicago contestants from each contest will be invited to participate in a spelling bee on radio station WBBM, Monday, May 16. Special prizes will be given for the spelling bee winners.

Full details on the contests may be obtained at local postal stations.

Last of Houston Riot Martyrs Freed from Jail

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men and pledge them support until everyone was out from behind the bars. This week that pledge was redeemed.

The N. A. A. C. P. thus ends its long continued and steady campaign for the pardon or parole of the men whom all colored people regard as martyrs, but whom the law branded as rioters.

The association never ceased activity with each new president and Secretary of War. Phillips would have been paroled years ago except that he escaped and was a free, but hunted, man for five years. He finally gave himself up and returned to prison so he could win a parole and enjoy his freedom in peace. His escape counted against his record and therefore he was the last to be released.

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Provident Hospital's Progress in 1938 Told; Public Cordially Invited to Visit on National Hospital Day

In anticipation of Hospital Day activities on May 12, it was felt that the general public should have a statistical record of the performance of the institution during 1937. With the knowledge of what it has accomplished, it will be much easier to interpret facilities in terms of performance.

3,558 patients were hospitalized, for a total of 41,145 patient days; 91,651 clinic visits were made by 13,576 individual patients; 9,914 individuals were given emergency treatment.

The total of individuals served amounts to 27,048. Chicago's Negro population is estimated to be approximately 255,000. This means that more than one-tenth of Chicago's Negro population was served through this institution during 1937.

Seventy-five volunteer physicians and seven volunteer dentists manage twenty-six different clinics every week during the year. On many days, the patient load exceeds 400, and on one day, a high of 600 patient visits were made. A total of 785 expectant mothers were given prenatal care during last year.

The Department of Social Service registered 5,337 patients.

More than 40 patients with cancer were treated with either radium, or deep x-ray therapy, or both, during the year. The purchase of radium for treatment was made possible through a gift of \$6,600 by friends of the late Helen Castle Mead. The 50,000th patient since the re-organization of the hospital was admitted in February, 1938.

It will prove unusually interesting to see the hospital in action. Therefore, you cannot afford to miss visiting Provident hospital on National Hospital Day, Thursday, May 12.

Dean J. W. Lewis Speaks on Negro in Business

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discouraging they evidenced appreciable improvement in the business growth of the race.

Chicago Negroes Lead.
The speaker stated that in the volume of business conducted, in a number of establishments owned and in progressive-ness and willingness to venture, the Chicago Negro led all the rest of the nation by a wide margin, New York City not excepted.

Throughout his address he cited instance after instance of the forging ahead of colored men and women in many lines of endeavor. He decried self-limitation as the chief factor in the slow growth of Negroes in the business world. He urged patronage of Negro establishments by Negroes as a means of developing racial solidarity, strength and self-respect.

"So long as we are by law and unfair practice segregated and discriminated against," said Mr. Lewis, "let us turn that unfairness to our own advantage. Let us cease letting people who refuse to permit us to be their neighbors come into our communities and wax fat at the expense of our own merchants."

Dean Lewis is an exponent of all that he advocates. He is actively interested in business ventures in the Capital City, and is a lawyer as well as a teacher. A product of Columbia's graduate School of Business Administration, he has served for 12 years as the dynamic head of the commerce department at Howard, has found time to serve in nearly every official capacity in the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity and has travelled extensively, studying, encouraging and preaching "Bigger and Better Business" for and by Negroes.

Statistics Show Increase.
Howard D. Gould was also a speaker. Statistics which he presented showed that Chicago Negroes have increased the number of establishments they own and operate from 800 in 1931 to more than 2000 in 1938. He declared that many of them are on a firm financial footing, are employing modern methods and are conservatively growing and expanding.

Music was furnished by the Federal Glee club and Miss Margaret Bond, noted pianist.

George H. Lawrence, president of the National Phi Beta Sigma, spoke briefly. Dr. L. N. Ervin, president of Upsilon chapter, presented Dean Lewis and Aity. George Blakey presided. Rev. A. Alfred Watts was host.

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BOYS RELEASED IN SHOOTING AT WABASH 'Y'

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asked permission to go to the lavatory. When they were unusually long in returning, he went to find out what was wrong.

As he stepped through the door Alexander is alleged to have seized and choked him. The other boy, the guard stated, picked up a heavy bucket, struck him over the head with it, thereby fracturing his skull. The guard received other injuries of a serious nature when it was alleged that the boys knocked him down, then kicked him in the face and ribs.

Given Until May 25 to Talk.
After the attack on the guard, it was reported, Alexander proceeded through unprotected hallways and out through the office of the building which was unguarded. The attack on the guard was not discovered until he had escaped from the grounds.

Judge Posanski, whose action is being severely criticized, in releasing the boys, instructed their parents to make some plans for sending them to another environment. The boys were given until May 25 to talk about the guns, what had been done with them and from whom they had been obtained.

The boys will be sent to St. Charles School for Boys if the court's instructions are not adhered to, he declared.

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Pyramid Building and Loan Assn. Commemorates 19th Year in the Business Field; Work Cited

The officers and directors of the Pyramid Building and Loan Association held their annual dinner at Morris' Perfect Eat Shop, 4919 Washington Park Court, with George T. Kersey as guest speaker.

The dinner was in commemoration of the nineteenth year of successful operation of the association which enjoys the signal distinction of being the oldest colored institution of its kind in Chicago. It is also the only financial institution in our district to survive the recent depression.

This association has done much in serving the members of our race in home financing and patrons.

Reputedly Wealthy.
A graduate of Hampton Institute, reputedly wealthy, Mr. Williams owned a beautiful, well-appointed home on Calumet avenue, and was active in the civic and business life of the southside district. He owed his success to the fact that the high quality of his sandwiches never varied, whether the patron bought one or a dozen.

Although in the past few years health had made it impossible for him to give his business as much time as formerly, he continued in charge of it until his death.

Hold Funeral of C. W. Williams
(Continued from page 1)

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